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FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS - FLORIDA
REGION No. 10

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REGIONS FOR WHICH LEAFLETS ON FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS ARE AVAILABLE

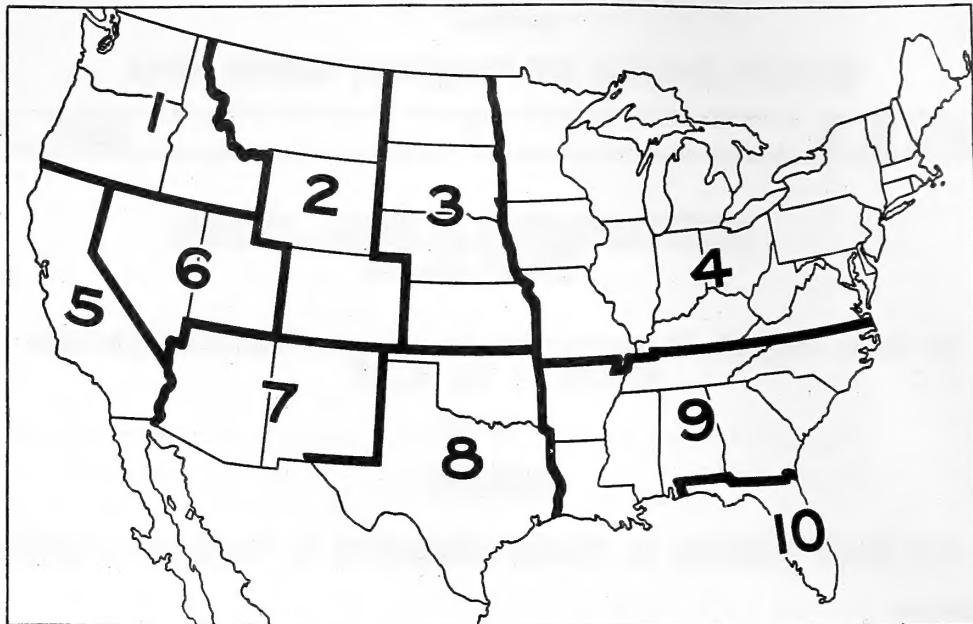


FIGURE 1.--Map of the United States, showing the 10 regions used in presenting information on fruits attractive to birds.

As an aid in requesting leaflets, it should be noted that No. RS-41 is for region 1; RS-42, for region 2, etc., with RS-50 for region 10.

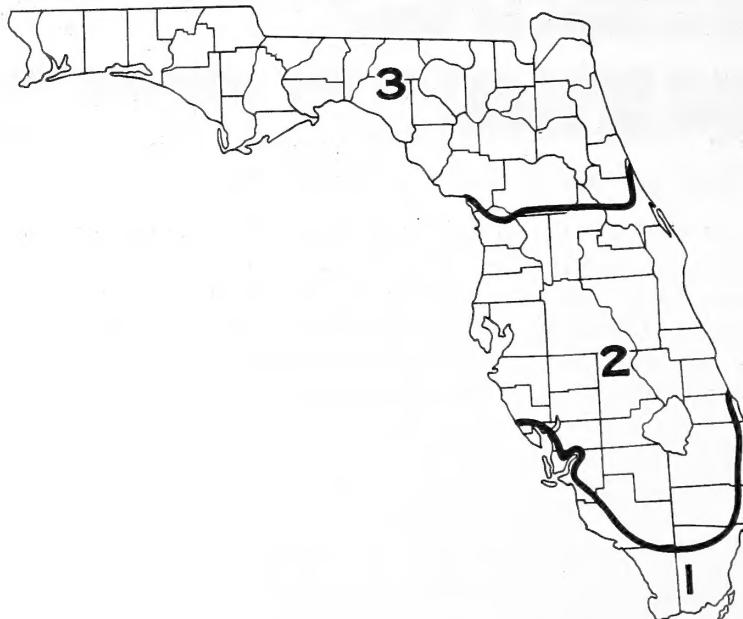


FIGURE 2.--Planting zones of Florida.

INTRODUCTION

Due to geographical location and the climate-modifying effect of surrounding waters, conditions in Florida vary so greatly that recommendations as to planting must be given by zones. The zones adopted (Fig. 2, p. 2) are those used by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station in its publications on ornamental plants. The author of those publications, Professor Harold McWry, has kindly criticized the tables included in this leaflet and assisted in other ways. Cooperation of W. M. Buswell, of Fort Myers, and of H. Harold Hume, of Glen Saint Mary, also is acknowledged.

Table 1 shows groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States and lists desirable kinds of birds most fond of the fruit. No barberries, currants, or buckthorns are listed, because they harbor rusts destructive to plants of economic importance. Junipers are in almost the same category, as they serve as alternate hosts for apple rust, but there is no reason why they cannot be used in districts where apples are not commercially grown, as they are among the most valuable plants for wildlife. Omitted also are plants poisonous to man on contact, as poison ivy and poison sumac, as well as various kinds dangerously poisonous to domestic animals, as yews, wild cherries, and nightshades, in spite of the fact that wild cherries are greatly relished by birds. Browsing animals are known to have been killed by feeding on the leaves of wild cherries but do not seem to be so seriously affected by those of plums. Certain plants included among fleshy fruit bearers in previous publications have been transferred to the list of seed producers, hence do not appear in the present series of leaflets. These include magnolia (Magnolia), bittersweet (Celastrus), and burningbush (Fuonymus).

It should be noted that the fruit-bearing seasons recorded, being collected from varied sources, tend to be maxima. As a rule they are not likely to be realized or even approached in a single locality unless numerous specimens of a given species are present and so distributed in sun and shade as to favor both early and late fruiting.

1/
TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the
United States

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Number	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Juniper; redcedar ^{3/}	<i>Juniperus</i>	50	Flicker, mockingbird, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, myrtle warbler, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch.
Greenbrier	<i>Smilax</i>	43	Mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, cardinal.
Bayberry	<i>Myrica</i>	85	Bobwhite, flicker, downy woodpecker, eastern phoebe, tree swallow, black-capped chickadee, Carolina wren, catbird, brown thrasher, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, myrtle warbler, meadowlark, towhee.
Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i>	47	Flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Mulberry	<i>Morus</i>	59	Yellow-billed cuckoo, red-bellied, red-headed, and downy woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, wood thrush, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, yellow warbler, orchard and Baltimore orioles, scarlet tanager, cardinal, purple finch.
Pokeberry	<i>Phytolacca</i> ...	52	Mourning dove, flicker, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cardinal.
Spicebush	<i>Benzoin</i>	17	Eastern kingbird, wood thrush, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras</i>	18	Bobwhite, eastern kingbird, catbird, robin, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i>	52	Catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, towhee.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the
United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Num- ber	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Raspberry, black- berry	<i>Rubus</i>	146	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, flicker, red- headed woodpecker, eastern kingbird, tufted titmouse, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood and olive-backed thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, orchard and Baltimore orioles, cardinal, rose- breasted, black-headed, and pine grosbeaks, red-eyed, spurred, and California towhees, white-throated, fox, and song sparrows.
Rose	<i>Rosa</i>	38	Ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, bobwhite.
Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus</i>	13	Red-headed woodpecker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, Bohemian and cedar waxwings, Baltimore oriole, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia</i>	21	Brown thrasher, meadowlark.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> ...	39	Ruffed grouse, robin, purple finch, pine grosbeak.
Apple	<i>Malus</i>	43	Ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, mockingbird, robin, cedar waxwing, purple finch, pine grosbeak, red crossbill.
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> .	42	Flicker, catbird, robin, hermit thrush, veery, cedar waxwing, Baltimore oriole.
Sumac ^{4/}	<i>Rhus</i>	97	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, northern and red-shafted flickers, red- bellied and downy woodpeckers, phoebe, black-capped and Carolina chickadees, wren tit, Carolina wren, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, towhee, Audubon's warbler, goldfinch, golden-crowned sparrow.
Pepperberry	<i>Schinus</i>	12	Robin, varied and hermit thrushes, cedar waxwing, phainopepla.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Number	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Holly	Ilex	48	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing.
Supplejack.....	Berchemia ...	15	Mockingbird, robin.
Grape	Vitis	87	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, pileated and red-bellied woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, veery, eastern and western bluebirds, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Virginia creeper .	Ampelopsis ..	38	Flicker, red-bellied and red-headed woodpeckers, yellow-bellied sapsucker, tufted titmouse, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, red-eyed vireo, scarlet tanager, evening grosbeak, purple finch.
Buffaloberry	Shepherdia ..	18	Sharp-tailed grouse, pine grosbeak.
Silverberry, Rus- sian olive, etc.:	Elaeagnus ...	5/	Prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, catbird, robin, cedar waxwing.
Wild-sarsaparilla	Aralia	16	Bobwhite, robin.
Dogwood	Cornus	93	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, downy woodpecker, eastern kingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed and warbling vireos, cardinal, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch, white-throated and song sparrows.
Sourgum, tupelo ..	Nyssa	39	Flicker, robin, olive-backed and gray-cheeked thrushes, cedar waxwing, purple finch.
Crowberry	Empetrum	40	Pine grosbeak, snow bunting.
Bearberry, manza- nita	Arctostaphylos:	34	Dusky and ruffed grouse, valley and mountain quail, wren tit, fox sparrow.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Number	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Wintergreen	Gaultheria ..	10	Ruffed grouse, wren tit.
Huckleberry	Gaylussacia .	46	Robin, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Blueberry	Vaccinium ...	93	Ruffed grouse, valley quail, eastern kingbird, black-capped chickadee, tufted titmouse, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, orchard oriole, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Beautyberry	Callicarpa .	11	Mockingbird, brown thrasher.
Partridgeberry ...	Mitchella ...	10	Ruffed grouse.
Elderberry	Sambucus	118	Valley quail, flicker, red-headed wood-pecker, eastern and Arkansas kingbirds, black phoebe, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, olive-backed thrush, eastern and western bluebirds, phainopepla, red-eyed vireo, rose-breasted and black-headed grosbeaks, California towhee, white-crowned sparrow.
Snowberry, coral-berry	Symporicarpos:	33	Sharp-tailed grouse, varied thrush, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Blackhaw, cranberrybush	Viburnum	35	Ruffed grouse, yellow-billed cuckoo, flicker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, rose-breasted grosbeak, purple finch.
Honeysuckle	Lonicera	18	Bobwhite, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, pine grosbeak, white-throated sparrow.

1/ Barberries (Berberis), buckthorns (Rhamnus), and currants (Ribes) are omitted because they serve as alternate hosts of rusts, attacking wheat, oats, and white pine, respectively. Yews (Taxus), wild cherries (Prunus), and nightshades (Solanum) also are omitted as being dangerous stock poisoning plants.

2/ When 10 or more.

3/ Carries apple rust; should not be planted near valuable orchards.

4/ Only nonpoisonous species of sumac are considered.

5/ Data given are based entirely on field observations; total number of birds eating the various species of Elaeagnus unknown.

TABLE 2.--Fruits suitable for Zone 1 for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are lacking

(This list includes both native and introduced species.
Numbers in Remarks column refer to zones)

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Chinese juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	
Buccaneer palm	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	
Saw cabbage palm	<i>Paurotis wrightii</i>	
Silver palm	<i>Coccothrinax argentea</i>	
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa serrulata</i>	
Needle palm	<i>Rhipidophyllum hystrix</i>	3 also.
James palmetto.	<i>Sabal jamesiana</i>	2 also.
Blackburn palmetto.	<i>Sabal blackburniana</i>	
Cabbage palmetto	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	3 also.
Florida thatch palm	<i>Thrinax floridana</i>	
Key thatch palm	<i>Thrinax keyensis</i>	
Brittle thatch palm	<i>Thrinax microcarpa</i>	
Macarthur palm.	<i>Actinophloeus macarthuri</i>	
Merrill palm	<i>Adonidia merrilli</i>	
Arikury palm	<i>Arikuryroba schizophylla</i>	
Sugar palm	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>	
Fish-tail palm	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	
Toddy palm	<i>Caryota urens</i>	2 also.
Yellow palm	<i>Chrysanthidocarpus lutescens</i>	
Coquita palm	<i>Jubaea spectabilis</i>	2 also.
Senegal date palm	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	
India date palm	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	
Australian fan palm	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	2 also.
Chinese fan palm	<i>Livistonia chinensis</i>	Do.
Sickle-thorn.	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Do.
Greenbrier	<i>Smilax havanensis</i>	
Waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica</i>	Any native species.
Indian laurel	<i>Ficus nitida</i>	2 also.
Weeping laurel	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Do.
Lofty fig	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Do.
Wild fig	<i>Ficus brevifolia</i>	Do.
Strangler fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	
India rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	
Dotted fig.	<i>Ficus infectoria</i>	
Trumpet tree	<i>Cecropia peltata</i>	
Black mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>	
Red mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	
White mulberry.	<i>Morus alba</i>	
Sea-grape	<i>Coccolobis uvifera</i>	2 also.
Do.	<i>Coccolobis laurifolia</i>	Do.
Rouge Plant	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	3 also.
Pokeberry	<i>Phytolacca rigida</i>	2 also.
Pondapple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Do.
Alligator apple	<i>Annona palustris</i>	
Coral bead	<i>Cebatha laurifolia</i>	2 also.

TABLE 2.--Fruits suitable for Zone 1 for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are lacking--Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Shore bay	<i>Persea littoralis</i>	2 also.
Do.	<i>Persea humilis</i>	Do.
Red bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	3 also.
Lancewood	<i>Ocotea catesbyana</i>	2 also.
India hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Do.
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Do.
Cocoa plum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>Chrysobalanus pellocarpus</i>	Do.
Gopher apple	<i>Chrysobalanus pallidus</i>	Do.
Gumbo limbo	<i>Elaphrium simaruba</i>	Do.
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	3 also.
Sumac	<i>Rhus obtusifolia</i>	2 and 3 also.
Do.	<i>Rhus leucantha</i>	2 also.
Peppertree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	2 also.
Holly	<i>Ilex krugiana</i>	Do.
Wild grape	<i>Vitis tiliifolia</i>	3 also.
Do.	<i>Vitis coriacea</i>	2 also.
Wild ivy.	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>Cissus trifoliata</i>	3 also.
Peppervine	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	2 also.
Virginia creeper	<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	2 also.
Passionflower	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>Passiflora sexflora</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>Passiflora pallens</i>	2 also.
Surinam cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Do.
Brazilian cherry	<i>Eugenia dombeyana</i>	Do.
Spanish stopper	<i>Eugenia buxifolia</i>	Do.
Red stopper	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	2 also.
Rose apple	<i>Eugenia jambos</i>	Do.
Strawberry guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Any native species.
Spicewood	<i>Calyptranthes pallens</i>	2 also.
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Do.
Myrsine	<i>Rapanea guyanensis</i>	3 also.
Marlberry	<i>Iacacorea paniculata</i>	Do.
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Do.
Sapodilla	<i>Achras sapota</i>	2 also.
Wild olive	<i>Sideroxylon mastichodendron</i>	Do.
Saffron plum	<i>Bumelia angustifolia</i>	Do.
Florida privet	<i>Forestiera porulosa</i>	2 also.
Wild olive	<i>Osmanthus floridana</i>	Do.
Privet	<i>Ligustrum coriandrum</i>	2 also.
Do.	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Do.
Hedge thorn	<i>Carissa acuminata</i>	Do.
Natal plum	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Do.
Matrimony-vine	<i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	Do.
Purple cestrum	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Do.
Orange cestrum	<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>	Do.
Night-blooming cestrum.	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Do.
Premna	<i>Premna odoratum</i>	Do.

TABLE 2.--Fruits suitable for Zone 1 for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are lacking--Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	3 also.
Lantana	<i>Lantana involucrata</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>Lantana odorata</i>	Do.
Glorybower	<i>Clerodendron thomsoniae</i>	Do.
Skyflower	<i>Duranta plumieri</i>	Do.
Pigeonberry	<i>Duranta repens</i>	Do.
Scarletbush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	2 also.
Snowberry	<i>Chiococca alba</i>	
Do.	<i>Chiococca pinetorum</i>	
Wild coffee	<i>Psychotria undata</i>	2 also.
Do.	<i>Psychotria bahamensis</i>	
Do.	<i>Psychotria sulzneri</i>	2 also.
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> (and other species).	Do.
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus intermedia</i>	3 also.
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	2 also.

TABLE 3.--Fruits suitable for Zones 2 and 3 for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are lacking

(This list includes both native and introduced species.
Numbers in Remarks column refer to zones)

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Needle palm	<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	1 also.
Canary date palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Do.
Bonnet palm	<i>Butia bonneti</i>	
Pindo palm	<i>Butia capitata</i>	
Waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica</i>	Any native species
Black mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>	
Red mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	
White mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	
Climbing fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	
Coral bead	<i>Cebatha carolina</i>	
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras variifolium</i>	
Spicebush	<i>Benzoin melissaefolium</i>	3 only.
Camphor-tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	
Purple chokeberry	<i>Aronia atropurpurea</i>	
Southern crabapple	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	
June berry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	
Do.	<i>Amelanchier oblongifolia</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus contrita</i>	
Do.	<i>Crataegus pulcherrima</i>	
Do.	<i>Crataegus spathulata</i>	
Redhaw	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	
Do.	<i>Crataegus consanguinea</i>	
Do.	<i>Crataegus</i>	
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Any native species.

TABLE 3.--Fruits suitable for Zones 2 and 3 for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are lacking--Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Gopher apple	<i>Chrysobalanus oblongifolius</i>	l also.
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Mid-August to mid-May.
Fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	
Smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	
Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	
Sagaretia	<i>Sagaretia minutiflora</i>	
Frost grape	<i>Vitis cordifolia</i>	3 only.
Riverbank grape	<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	Do.
Sweet wintergrape	<i>Vitis cinerea</i>	Do.
Virginia creeper	<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	l also.
Wild ivy	<i>Cissus incisa</i>	Do.
Yellow passionflower	<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	
Purple granadilla	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	
Leatherwood	<i>Dirca palustris</i>	3 only.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus microcarpa</i>	Do.
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Do.
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Hercules-club	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i>	Any native species.
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Do.
Bumelia	<i>Bumelia</i>	Do.
Adelia	<i>Forestiera pubescens</i>	
Do.	<i>Forestiera ligustrina</i>	
Fringe tree	<i>Chionanthus virginianus</i>	
Privet	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	
Do.	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	
Do.	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	
Do.	<i>Ligustrum nepalense</i>	
Karanda	<i>Carissa caranda</i>	
Heliotrope tree	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	
Matrimony-vine	<i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	
Chilian cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	l also.
Do.	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>	Do.
Blackhawk	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	
Do.	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	3 only.
Do.	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Do.
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	l also.
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	l also.
Trumpet honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Do.

TABLE 4--Fruits of Zones 2 and 3 for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	All year.
Stinking cedar	<i>Tunion. taxifolium</i>	Early August to late October
Cabbage palmetto	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Mid-October to late November.
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa serrulata</i>	Mid-June to early November.
Laurel greenbrier	<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	All year.
Coral greenbrier	<i>Smilax walteri</i>	Mid-July to mid-April.
Lobed greenbrier	<i>Smilax beyrichii</i>	Early August to late April.
Southern waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Mid-July to late March.
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis mississippiensis</i>	Mid-May to mid-November.
Rouge-plant	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	All year.
Pokeberry	<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	Mid-May to late December.
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	All year.
Red chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Mid-July to early March.
Parsley hawthorn	<i>Crataegus apiifolia</i>	Early September to mid-November.
Hog plum.	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	Early June to late August.
Cherokee rose	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Early August to late March.
Southern dewberry	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	Early April to mid-July.
Dwarf sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Mid-June to late March.
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	All year.
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Mid-July to early March.
Supplejack	<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	Mid-July to late March.
Peppervine	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	Early July to early November.
Summer grape	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Mid-July to late September.
Bullace grape	<i>Vitis munsoniana</i>	All year.
Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Mid-June to late August.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus stricta</i>	Early August to late September.
Sourgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Early July to early December.
Dwarf huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	Early May to mid-July.
Farkleberry	<i>Batodendron arboreum</i>	Early July to mid-March.
Highbush blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Early February to late July.
Blueberry.	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	Early April to late June.
Bumelia	<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i>	Early August to mid-November.
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Early August to early November.
Wild olive	<i>Osmanthus americana</i>	Mid-August to late March.
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Early July to late February.
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus intermedia</i>	Early April to mid-November.
Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	All year.

Notes supplementary to Table 4

Redcedar.--Southern redcedar, *Juniperus lucayana* (often listed as *J. barbadensis*), is of equal value, has the same fruiting season, and ranges somewhat farther south. Japanese juniper, *J. japonica*, also is adapted.

Palmetto.--Bluestem palmetto, Sabal glabra, bearing fruit from June 15 to September 30, may be substituted.

Greenbrier.--Varicus species occur, any of which may be substituted; the large-seeded, persistent fruits are a reserve rather than a staple food for birds.

Redbay.--The swamp redbay, Persea pubescens, is available, prefers moister situations, and bears fruit almost the whole year.

Rose.--The swamp rose, Rosa palustris (carolina), which holds its fruits nearly the entire year, is available for Zone 3. Other species native to north Florida also may be used.

Dewberry.--The sand blackberry, Rubus cuneifolius, bearing fruit from mid-May to mid-July, or other native species may be used.

Chinaberry, Melia azedarach.--Fruit may be available from mid-August to mid-May.

Inkberry.--Ilex glabra is called gallberry throughout its southeastern range; the fruits of all species of Ilex are eaten by birds, and those of dahoon, I. cassine, Chinese holly, I. cornuta, and American holly, I. opaca, are available most of the year.

Blackhaw.--Viburnum nudum with about the same fruiting season may be substituted.

LITERATURE

Publications of interest in connection with fruits of Florida include:

Region

Manual of the Southeastern Flora, by John K. Small. 1554 pp., illus., 1933. [Covers the area from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.] Inquire as to price from the author, Botanic Garden, New York, N. Y.

State

Native and exotic palms of Florida, by Harold Mowry. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bull. 22 71 pp., illus., May 1931. Inquire as to conditions governing distribution from the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Ornamental trees, by Harold Mowry. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 261, 136 pp., illus., June 1933. Inquire as to conditions governing distribution from the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

